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Evaluation of Alkaline Cleaner Materials

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Topic areas: Degreasers and cleaning agents, Lessons learned

Alkaline cleaners used to process aluminum substrates have contained chromium as the corrosion inhibitor. Chromium is a hazardous substance whose use and control are described by environmental laws. Replacement materials that have the characteristics of chromated alkaline cleaners need to be found that address both the cleaning requirements and environmental impacts.

This report will review environmentally friendly candidates evaluated as non-chromium alkaline cleaner replacements and methods used to compare those candidates one versus another. The report will also list characteristics used to select candidates based on their declared contents. It will also describe and evaluate methods used to descriminate among the large number of prospective candidates.

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- Current product contains chromium
- Waste must be classified hazardous
- Health and safety are issues

- Sources of alternatives
- Trade Journals
- Internet sources
- Conventional wisdom

- Attributes of alternatives
- Free of chromium
- Contain no silicate or silicone
- Have low/no VOC content
- Contain no EDTA
- Applicable to immersion and spray processing
- Process aluminum 2219alloy without adverse affects

- Applications of current product
- Air-agitated immersion
- Low pressure mist spray
- Hand application in rework
- Aluminum 2219 and 2195 alloys
- Titanium and Stainless Steel

- Selected 20 alternative candidates for testing
- Challenged each against five common processing contaminants
- CRC 2-26 oil (hydrocarbon low solubility parameter)
- Blasocut, Lubricool (Machining aids low solubility parameter)
- Saftap (medium solubility parameter)
- J 414 low residue tape (low solubility parameter)

- Air-agitated immersion test
- Lab scale
- Water break free in 10 min. / 30 min.
- No staining/smutting
- Visually clean
- No residue by XPS (Xray Photoelectron Spectroscopy)
- Successful primer adhesion

- Low pressure mist spray test
- Pilot scale
- Water break free 10 min.
- spray
- No staining/smutting
- Visually clean
- No residue by XPS
- Successful primer adhesion
- Acceptable Super Light
 Ablator adhesion

- Pitfalls in evaluation
- -Water break free analysis deceptive
- Primer composition forgiving
- SLA cryoflex adhesion does not discriminate

- I Water break free analysis deceptive
- -Inorganic salts form hydrophilic surface; false positives
- Silicates, chloride salts, copper hydroxides
- -Dehydrated oxides are not water break free; false negatives
- -Thin oil layers form hydrophobic surfaces; no affect on adhesive performance

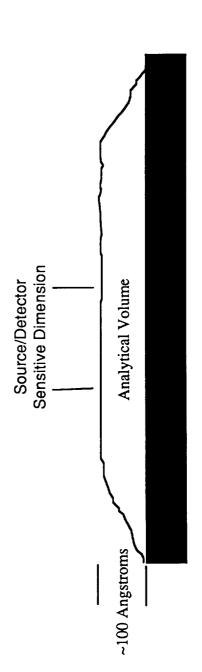
- Primer composition forgiving
- -VOC content overcomes organic surface contaminants
 - oils and silicones
- -Adhesion promoter content aids contaminant compatibility

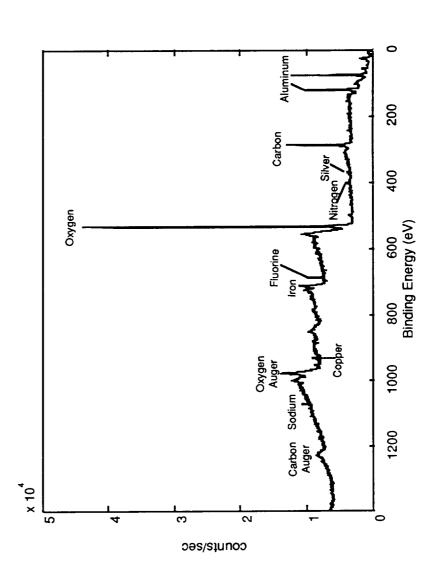
- SLA cryoflex adhesion does not discriminate
- -Primer adhesion exceeds the low temperature applied stress
- -Contaminant level does not affect adhesion

- XPS analysis only means to discriminate among cleaner candidates
- Exceeds visually clean criteria

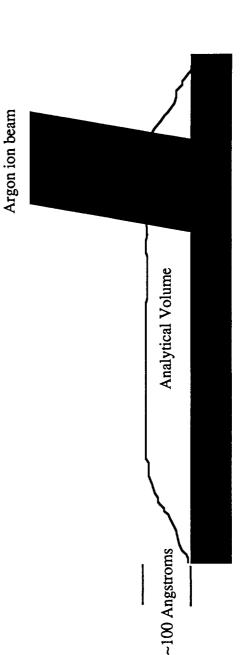
- XPS analysis definitive measure of cleaning
- Interrogates outer volume of surfaces
- Destructive UHV compatible sample; reduced in size
- Differentiates among elements and bonds in molecules
- Quantitative

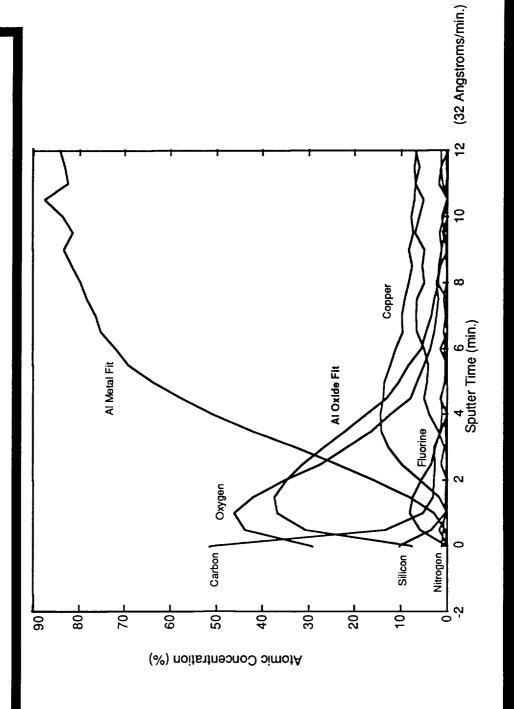
surface about 100 Angstroms in thickness XPS interrogates the outer volume of a





milling) can evaluate entire bonding volume and XPS in combination with depth profiling (ion substrate composition





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| ₹ | 20.6 | 26.1 | 21.2 | 19.6 | 22.6 |
| 0 | 47.7 | 42.3 | 34.0 | 43.5 | 46.7 |
| ပ | 23.7 | 27.9 | 40.4 | 31.7 | 28.0 |
| Cleaner Contaminant C O AI | Safe Tap 23.7 47.7 20.6 0.7 6.1 | FO 2213 Safe Tap 27.9 42.3 26.1 | Safe Tap 40.4 34.0 21.2 1.8 | Safe Tap 31.7 43.5 19.6 0.8 | Safe Tap 28.0 46.7 22.6 |
| Cleaner | Fremont 771L | FO 2213 | NAB 9000 FS | PC 820 PCA89 | PC 826 PCA89 |

- Fremont material contained Silicone in formulation
- Fremont and PC 826 products deposited copper on the surface
 Fremont and PC 820 products produced best oxide (Al₂O₃ ratio theo. 0.666/1)

Conclusions

- All candidates successful using traditional evaluation methods
- Traditional methods miss underlying problems
- · Deposition of foreign material or process products